

110

Hongkong, 29th June, 1964

Intimation.

Powell's

Furnishing
DepartmentAT
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.
(FIRST FLOOR)

UPHOLSTERED

CHESTERFIELDS,
SETTEES,
FIXED OR DROP
ENDS,

STUFF-OVER

EASY CHAIRS
in a variety of styles,

IN STOCK

ready for covering in
any tapestry which may
be chosen, or in loose
washing covers.

BEDROOM

FURNITURE

A Quantity of full
Suites always ready for
delivery in various fin-
ishes.BEDROOM CHAIRS,
TABLES,

AND

LOUNGES

"EN SUITE"

BEDSTEADS,

WIRE MATTRESSES,

HAIR AND FIBRE

MATTRESSES,

UPHOLSTERED

BOX-SPRINGS

AND

BED LINEN

OF

Every Description.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1910.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE MEETING.

The sixth meeting of the Committee was held on Wednesday afternoon, when the following minutes of the eighth meeting held on January 19th were confirmed:—

Present:—H.E. The Governor, Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G. (Col. Sec.), Hon. Mr. Thomson (Col. Treasurer), Hon. Mr. Brewin (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yui, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones (D.P.W.), Mr. Clementi, The Bishop of Victoria, Hon. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Lau Chi Chak, Mr. Irving (Director of Education).

Absent:—Mr. Mody and Mr. Pollock (in England).

The Chairman informed the Committee that he had received a telegram from Mr. J. H. Scott to the effect that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and Allied Firms were satisfied that the conditions on which they had promised to give £40,000 to the Endowment Fund of the University were fulfilled and they confirmed the gift. He had also, that afternoon, received a letter from the Chairman of the Chinese Sub-Committee, informing him that £113,513.50 had been received from the Chinese in Australia towards the Endowment Fund. The scholarships claimed by donors of £10,000 and upwards are as follows:—

Mr. Ng Li Hing, four plus one of \$120.
Mr. Chiu U Tin, Mr. Au Chak Man and Mr. Ho Tung, each one.

The Canton Reorganizing Bureau and the Canton Literary Chancellor, each four.
The Canton Salt Commissioner and Customs, each three.

Snigou Tseng Sek Chan, one.
Total, twenty-two, involving a capital of \$12,700.

2. The Treasurer (Sir P. Chater, C.M.G.) called attention to the letter he had addressed to the Chairman and its reply which had been published in the local Press (annexure 1), and said that since the date of the Subscription List attached to that letter he had collected many of those which had not been paid up. The amount now actually lying in the Bank to the credit of the Fund was \$563,320.

3. A letter showing the proposed location of the students' quarters and the whole of the University buildings was circulated to the Committee and approved.

4. The Chairman stated that it was proposed to build three (to accommodate 120 residents) out of the six blocks of buildings for students' residences. It is assumed that these will cost about \$100,000, but the Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. Brewin, Dr. Ho Kai and the Director of Public Works are at present engaged in formulating recommendations which they hope to submit shortly as to the dimensions of the rooms and various requirements of the buildings, and no exact estimate is possible until the designs have been approved. These buildings together with the Anatomical Laboratory are additional to those which Mr. Mody has undertaken to erect, and it will therefore be necessary to raise funds for their erection.

5. Sir Henry May pointed out that the Anatomical Laboratory had been promised by Mr. Ng Li Hing at a cost of about \$20,000, but he had later, with the consent of the College of Medicine, transferred the whole of his gift of \$50,000 to the Endowment Fund. The College of Medicine were most anxious to have this Laboratory erected at an early date, since it was in the department of Practical Anatomy that the present students were weakest. Dr. Ho Kai said that the original plan for the Laboratory would require enlargement to meet the needs of the Medical Faculty of the University and would cost not less than \$25,000. The Chairman then proposed that it should be suggested to Mr. Ng Li Hing that he should withdraw the sum of \$25,000 from the Endowment Fund and erect the Laboratory as he had originally undertaken to do. He would then be entitled to two scholarships in respect of his remaining donation to the Endowment Fund. This was agreed to.

6. The Chairman said that the principal object of the meeting was to decide how the funds in hand should be dealt with. Messrs. John Swire & Sons' donation was £30,000 invested in 5 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, and the donation from the Taikeo Sugar Company and Ocean S.S. Company amounting together to £10,000 would be understood to be made in cash when the buildings approach completion. Leaving these out of consideration for the present there remains about eight lakhs of which about \$55,000 is at present lying at the Bank at a rate of 2 per cent. interest only. Sir P. Chater moved that this sum should be invested locally in mortgages, or in the alternative that it should be placed on fixed deposit in a Bank. He was strongly opposed to investment in bonds, or in mortgages outside the Colony. Sir H. May and Mr. Thomson supported Sir P. Chater's view that the best investment was local mortgage. Mr. M. Stewart advocated that about half the capital should be invested in gold securities and half in silver in order to neutralise loss by exchange. He was, however, content that the whole of the existing funds should be invested in silver securities provided the £40,000 of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and Allied Firms was invested in gold. After considerable discussion the following Resolutions were adopted:

(a) That the proposed site for the University at the junction of the Bonham and Pokfulam Roads offered by Government be accepted.

(b) That the students and the professional staff shall reside elsewhere than in the main building, and that residential quarters for 60 students shall be provided at once, with room for expansion to 100.

(c) That the proposed site for the University at the junction of the Bonham and Pokfulam Roads offered by Government be accepted.

(d) That the students and the professional staff shall reside elsewhere than in the main building, and that residential quarters for 60 students shall be provided at once, with room for expansion to 100.

(e) That the students and the professional staff shall reside elsewhere than in the main building, and that residential quarters for 60 students shall be provided at once, with room for expansion to 100.

(f) That the students and the professional staff shall reside elsewhere than in the main building, and that residential quarters for 60 students shall be provided at once, with room for expansion to 100.

(g) That the students and the professional staff shall reside elsewhere than in the main building, and that residential quarters for 60 students shall be provided at once, with room for expansion to 100.

(c) That the Main (Educational) Building should be sufficient for the instruction of 100 students in "Arts," "Engineering" and "Medicine," with room for extension to 200.

The Committee considered that the plans and designs approved in Resolution 14 would meet the requirements.

19. The funds subscribed for the Endowment of the University with the exception of the £40,000 given by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and Allied Firms shall be invested in mortgages on property in Hongkong at a rate of interest of not less than 5 per cent. with not less than 1/3 margin terminable annually.

20. In order that the students who, at the time of the opening of the University may be members of the H.K. College of Medicine, may be properly qualified to become undergraduates of the University in accordance with Resolution 5 (a), the salary of one Medical Professor, at a cost not exceeding £500 per annum, shall be defrayed from the revenue of the University as from January 1st, 1911. The Medical College, on its part undertaking to make renewed efforts to obtain subscriptions from its supporters towards the Endowment Fund.

7. Sir H. May called attention to the original Resolution No. 9 of November 18th, 1908, which did not appear in the revised Resolutions adopted by the Committee on July 23, 1909. By that Resolution it had been agreed that two permanent lecturers should be provided for the College of Medicine out of the interest on the Endowment Fund. He now proposed that when the Endowment Fund had yielded interest for one year a sufficient sum should thereafter be paid from the interest accruing to provide one lecturer on Anatomy for the Medical College. The Chairman said that he had discussed this question with Sir H. May and was prepared to support his motion and to recommend it to the Committee. The old Resolution No. 9 had been framed on the understanding that the College of Medicine were about to make an appeal in England to which they anticipated a large response, and they were naturally unwilling that the funds so raised should be absorbed in the Endowment Fund of the University and produce no immediate benefit for the College of Medicine. Unfortunately, however, the Endowment Fund had as yet received no such contribution from friends of the Medical College in England, and the understanding upon which the resolution had been framed had not therefore been fulfilled. Sir H. May had intimated that the friends of the College of Medicine would now make a renewed effort, and as it is to the interest of the University that as many well qualified students as possible should be available to commence work when the University opens he (the Chairman) thought the modified proposal now made should be accepted. It was agreed that as from January 1st, 1911, a sum not exceeding £600 per annum should be devoted from the interest on the Endowment Fund to the payment of a permanent teacher in Anatomy for the Hongkong College of Medicine. He will be engaged on such conditions of service as the Committee may hereafter approve with the object of including him in the permanent professional staff of the University which it is inaugurated.

Notice of Firm.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

BY Mutual Agreement between the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes and the Compagnie des Chargeurs Reunis, the HONGKONG AGENCY OF THE CHARGEURS REUNIS will, from the 1st January, 1910, be transferred to Messrs. P. A. LAPICQUE & CO. (Queen's Building No. 4).

CHARGEURS REUNIS;
P. A. LAPICQUE & Co.,
Agents,
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1909. [876]

Consignees.

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "DACRE CASTLE."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1910. [195]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP £1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Underwritten and Managed by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [196]

Intimations.

OF THE MULTITUDES

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations and substitutions, our "trade mark" is put on every bottle of "Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the "Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry." Taken before meals, it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labours of the world many who had abandoned hope. Dr. S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, is beneficial from the first dose and represents effective medical treatment of the twentieth century. "You can trust it as the 'Ivy does the Oak'." One bottle convinces. Watch carefully against imitations. At all chemists here and throughout the world.

PABST EXTRACT.

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect health in the Tropics.

It is a liquid food in predigested form, containing all the bracing, soothing and tonic effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-alcoholic.

Highly recommended by the local medical profession in cases of Debility after Malaria, from overwork or other causes, Anemia, Nervousness or Dyspepsia. Samples on application.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED—

PABST (American) BEER, in barrels of 120 bottles. In view of the arrival of the American fleet in a few days, please order early, as our stock is limited.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1909. [140]

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

Masseur MEIJI SHA,

GRADUATE OF

KOBE MESSAGE SCHOOL.

ATTENDANCE AT

PATIENTS' RESIDENCE.

No. 171, WANCHAI ROAD,
GROUND FLOOR.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910. [104]

YEE SING,

No. 4, D'ARQUILLA STREET.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL DEALERS
in all kinds of hand-made
DRAWN AND EMBROIDERED CHINESE
LINE GRASS CLOTH, PEWTER
WARE, &c.,
all of the best quality.
HONGKONG, 17th December, 1909.

"SOLIGNUM."

A PERFECT preservative stain for Wool
Stains, and Brickwork.

It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the Ravages of Insects and Vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"Solignum" really does what is claimed for it, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, &c.

In Drums and Barrels of various colours.
Prospectus and all further information from

SIEMSEN & CO.,

(Machinery Dept.) Hongkong.

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1909. [143]

KWONG FUNG YUEN,

HEAD OFFICE—No. 55, Des Voeux Road West.

TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS,
SAW MILL OWNERS,
AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS

to
H.B.M. Naval and Military
Authorities.

HAVE always on hand large stock of
American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon
Pine, Teak, Yew, Hardwoods, Oregon Spar,
Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions.
Inspection invited to the Yards.

Best Terms.
Quick delivery.

LEUNG TAI,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1910. [117]

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 18th February 1910, 100 cts. per 5 lbs.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef (prime) & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa 20

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 20

" Roast—Shiu 20

" Breast—Ngau Lam 18

" Soup, Tong Yuk 15

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 20

" Sliced—Ngau Lam 30

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chong 26

" Ballocks—Brain—Know 10

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 60

" Head—Ngau Tau 80

" Heart—Ngau Sun 13

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu 18

" Feet—Ngau Keok 8

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10

" Tail—Ngau Mei 11

" Liver—Ngau Con 12

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 6

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai 10

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pal Kwai 23

" Leg—Yeung Pal 23

" Shoulder—Yeung Shan 20

" Pigs' Chittlings—Chi Cheong 22

" Brains—Chi Know 12

" Feet—Chi Keok 12

" Fry—Chi Chai 12

" Head—Chi Tau 18

" Heart—Chi Sun 9

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu 9

" Liver—Chi Kon 10

" Pork, Chop—Chi Pal Kwai 21

" Corned—Ham Chai Yuk 11

" Leg—Chi Pal 14

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau 18

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau 10

" Keok 10

" Heart—Yeung Sun 10

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu 9

" Liver—Yeung Con 10

" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chi Chai 11

" Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 21

" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau 21

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 20

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 20

POULTRY.

Chickens—Kai Chai 38

" Capons, Large, Small—Shi Kai 38

" Ducks—Ap 26

" Doves—Pan Kai 20

" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau 24

" Fowls, Canton—Kai 42

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai 26

" Geese—Nga 38

" Geese, Wild Shanghai—Shuang Hoi Ye 75

" Nge 75

" Musk Deer—Wong Kung 350

" Hare—Tu Chai 65

" Partridge—Chi Khoo 70

" Pheasant—Shan Kai 150

" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kip 38

" Holhoo—Holhoo Pak Kip 32

" Quail—Um Ghun 30

" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chank 40

" Salpao—Shi Chai 20

" Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung 100

" Hen—Na 55

" Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Solap 155

" Teal, Shanghai, Solap Chai 155

" Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang Shing Solap 100

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu 11

" Bream—Bin Yu 18

" Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu 18

" Carp—Li Yu 20

" Catfish—Chik Yu 20

" Godfish—Mun Yu 22

" Grass—Hal 22

" Gudgeon—Mok Yu 16

" Dab—Sa Mang Yu 16

" Dace—Wong Mei Lun 12

" Dog Fish—Tui Yu 01

" Eels, Congor—Hal Mao Yu 10

" Fresh water—Tam Sol Yu 18

" Yellow—Wong Sin 24

" Frog—Tien Kai 31

" Garoupa—Sek Pan 10

" Gudgeon—Pak Kip Yu 12

" Hairtail—Tao Pak 22

" Halibut—Chung Kwan Yu 32

" Labrus—Wong Yu Yu 32

" Loach—Wo Yu 32

" Lobsters—Lung Ha 20

" Macrurus—Chi Yu 20

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

Watson's
HYGIENOL,

BUBONIC PLAGUE

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea-spoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND
GERMICIDE

Price per Pint 50 cents
" " Gallon \$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY
and
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910.

NOTICE

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$25 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for each only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1910.

THE QUESTION OF RAT
DESTRUCTION.

Comparatively little has been heard of late concerning the efforts being made by the Hongkong Sanitary Department to deal with the rat infestation of the Colony, although we have every reason to believe that the campaign, instituted since medical science demonstrated that our annual visitation of the plague was due to the infection conveyed by rat fleas, is proceeding with vigour and intelligence. The question of rat destruction is one of perennial interest to the medical fraternity and another article on the subject appears in the latest issue of the Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. The writer deals with the matter from the Indian point of view, but the opinions quoted are equally applicable to Hongkong. The *Journal* begins by remarking that as the outcome of ten years' continuous effort on the elucidation of the etiology of plague, it appears to be established beyond doubt that, terrible as its ravages may have been to mankind, plague is not really essentially a disease of human beings, but of rodents, and primarily of the rat. Further, Captain Glen Lister's invaluable investigations demonstrate that in the vast majority of cases the

disease is carried from rat to man by rat fleas, and that while transmission from man to man by fleas is theoretically possible, and occasional accidental inoculations may happen, such occurrences are so rare as to be practically negligible from the epidemiological point of view. In the case of pneumonic plague, direct infection is admittedly not uncommon, but this variety of the disease forms too small a percentage of the total of cases to seriously affect the statement that in the destruction of rats lies the obvious logical application of the knowledge we have so laboriously acquired. The only possible alternative policy lies in isolating man from the rat, which leaves the latter undisturbed. This, however, can only be effected by the provision of improved houses within which rats are unable to find hiding places, and by inducing the people to cultivate order and neatness within the dwelling to such an extent that no hiding places are afforded by furniture and effects, and that no food is ever left unguarded to tempt the visits of the vermin. The mere enumeration of the requirements of this alternative is sufficient to show their entire inapplicability to a population such as that of India. Personally the Indian is, class for class, a much more cleanly person than the average European, but neatness and order within the dwelling are exceptional, even among the wealthy; and the comparative poverty of the masses makes the provision of an expensive type of dwelling absolutely out of the question. Added to this, the dominant species is the house rat and not the sewer rat with which we are familiar in Europe, and the reluctance of the Hindu to take animal life has rendered the animals so imperceptibly familiar that they are half tame. On this account rats swarm in Indian towns and villages, and apart from the havoc caused by their agency as the transmitters of plague, there can be no doubt that their incursions on the food supply of the population must be a serious tax on the resources of a people of whom a large percentage are in a state of being but rarely able to adequately nourish themselves. The majority of these remarks scarcely apply to the inhabitants of Hongkong but they are none the less interesting from the general standpoint. While it is true that in the case of coolies the prevalence of dirt in the houses is far too common—so common indeed that the Sanitary Department voluntarily undertakes the duty of periodically cleansing them—the same cannot be said of even the moderately well-to-do who are as careful of their residences as they are of their personal cleanliness. And, again, there is no feeling against the destruction of rats. The feeling is against the undue intervention of the sanitary staff in the matter of entering tenement houses. But thanks to the labours of the educated and public-spirited Chinese the lower classes are gradually being educated in the knowledge of the dangers to which they are exposed unless at least a minimum of indulgence is granted the sanitary officers and there is less and less opposition to the admittance of the staff in the performance of a public duty. The question, then, whether rat destruction is practicable, is one of enormous importance to India, as well as in Hongkong; for failing this there is clearly nothing left but for the Government to place inoculation freely at the disposal of such as care to avail themselves of it, and for the rest to throw down the cards and leave the epidemic to wear itself out by the ordinary working of the laws of immunity. In considering the question of practicability, the first point to be considered is whether or not the plan will arouse native opposition. In vivid contrast to its attitude with respect to malaria, the Government of India has never spared expense in its efforts to deal with plague; but it took some years for the authorities to learn the lesson that sanitary work can be successfully conducted only by sanitary experts, and the pitiable and tactless blundering of the combatant officers and civilians, entrusted with the direction of affairs in the early stages of the campaign, has left behind it a heritage of suspicion and distrust which, are even now far from extinguished. Writing on the subject of rat destruction in the Punjab more particularly, Major S. B. Smith, the Chief Plague Officer in that region, deals with the question whether an adequate reduction of the rat population is practicable and within the financial resources of the country shows himself an enthusiastic supporter of the method, but it does not follow that this frame of mind was reached by other than an unbiased course of observation, for facts often come before the worker on the spot which cannot be translated into figures, so that purely statistical objections should not be given an unduly high value. Inquiring more minutely into the details of this important experiment, from the outside point of view, let us see, says the *Journal*, what can be advanced against Major Smith's conclusions. In the first place, the advantage that can be claimed for the operations operated on, though marked, is not startling. Statistically, however, a marked improvement should suffice to establish a strong presumption in favour of any method. Again, in some instances, the mortality in villages dealt with was rather higher than in the controls, and in

important of all, the mortality in a closely comparable district was even less than on the most favourably treated area that could be quoted. The distribution of plague is, however, generally irregular, and it is at least an even chance that the escape of the trapped district was due to the measures adopted; so that we think it should be admitted that Major Smith makes out a strong case in favour of the plan he advocates; and we trust it will be given a prolonged and continuous trial in the districts where the plan seems to be so favourably received by the native population. It must be clearly understood, however, that this method of prevention, if it really be valid, must be kept up continuously, for rats are so prolific that any relaxation of the campaign against them would be quickly followed by a recovery of their numbers. It ought, however, to be cheaper to kill these pests than to allow them to live at the expense of the food supplies of man, on which they subsist. In towns something might be done, perhaps by insisting upon grain being stored by dealers in such a way as to be inaccessible to rats; but in rural districts the peasant, unfortunately, stores a sufficiency of the grain to be used in his own house, and probably it is the inefficiency and wastefulness of his arrangements for guarding his stock of food that explains how it is that in the Punjab the rural districts have been more severely stricken than the towns, where the bulk of the people buy only sufficient for their daily needs at a time. In any case, no hasty conclusion should be accepted, for, as far as our present knowledge of the etiology of plague extends, no alternative hope of success remains. We must succeed in keeping down the rat population; or we must be content to wait until the disease wears itself out by the production of immunity, or the advance of prosperity and civilization in India brings about such alterations in the construction and keeping of the native dwellings as to render them uninhabitable for rats. None of these consummations appears to be of probable attainment during the present generation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. W. A. LUNING, the Cornish mining magnate, has arrived in Kinta.

MESSRS. Guthrie and Co., the Singapore agents, state that the rubber output for the month of January, of the Banteng (Selangor) Rubber Estates, amounts to 1907 lbs.

We have received the calendar issued by Messrs. Arnold, Kerberg and Co., which gives illustrations of their premises in Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin, etc. The dates are given in both English and Chinese.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, a copy of the *Directory and Chronicle for China, Japan, Straits, etc.*, from the office of the *Hongkong Daily Press*. This well-known annual publication will be noticed in a later issue.

VAGRANT lepers have become such a nuisance in Deli that the authorities have decided to deport them to an island off the coast, where a leper colony will be established. The Salvation Army has offered to take charge of the colony.

KILANTAN now clamours for a hotel: there is a real house but it is only a two-roomed building and when it rains the compound is knee-deep in water. The Government, however, it is said, will soon put up a substantial building for the convenience of visitors.

POOR as Kelantan is, there seem to be some wealthy people among the Malays there. One of these, Tuan Shaik Abdullah, who is a gentleman of Arab extraction, owns a steamboat plying on the river which is practically monopolised by the planters and others.

A FATAL accident occurred in the torpedo room of the German cruiser *Druiden* while torpedo practice was proceeding in Kiel Bay. A torpedo was being prepared for firing when it slipped and pierced a stoker's back. The man died on the spot. The *Druiden* immediately returned to port.

THE *King George* has brought no luck upon the Chinese who bought the wreck at auction. Stormy weather prevailed early this month at Arjer, and a succession of heavy gales so battered the wreck that the timbers now are not worth a cent. All the outlay on attempts to save the wreckage has proved to be money thrown away.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Alfred Wintless, hitherto a Lord of the Admiralty, who has been appointed to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton as Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, hoisted his flag at Portsmouth on 25th ult. on board H.M.S. *Hindistan*. The same evening it was to be transferred to the cruiser *Albatross*, which is to replace the *King Alfred* as flagship. The *Minstrel* left for Hongkong on Sunday, 20th ult.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:

Lane, Crawford & Co.	\$ 50
Standard Oil Co.	50
P. & O. Company	50
China Export and Import Bank	25
Cawthra Paterson & Co.	25
Douglas Laing & Co.	25
Dowell & Co.	25
Dodsons and Bowley	25
F. Blackhead & Co.	25
Bradley & Co.	25
British American Tobacco Co.	25
Bryson & Hill	25

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., Hon. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. F. A. Haselnd (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thompson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chalmers (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Bodeley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. C. Clement (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 1 to 5. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee No. 21 of 1909, and moved that it be approved. Agreed.

REPORT ON OPIUM.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table a report on opium, its nature, composition, preparation and methods of consumption by F. Browne, Government Analyst.

SANITARY BY-LAWS.

Council approved the By-law made by the Sanitary Board on the 18th January, 1910, under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903-1909—Amendment of the "Laughter Houses and Slaughter of Animals By-laws."

The Colonial Secretary moved that By-law No. 3 contained in Part I of the Slaughter Houses and Slaughter of Animals By-laws made by the Sanitary Board under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, on the 26th October, 1909, and approved by the Legislative Council on the 11th November, 1909, be repealed.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded. Agreed. His Excellency the Governor read a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies conveying His Majesty's expression of loyalty and feeling in the erection of statues to Her Majesty the Queen and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

PENSION ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Pension Ordinance, 1865.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. Bill read a first time.

In a memorandum attached to the Bill, it is explained that, under the existing Pension Rules there is a rule (No. 21) declaring that the Governor-in-Council is empowered to retire any public officer at the age of sixty. This is without any statutory authority and is therefore *ultra vires*. It is therefore desirable that such statutory authority should be given to the Governor-in-Council.

LIQUORS ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to further amend the Liquors Ordinance, 1909.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. Bill read a first time.

This Bill gives effect to instructions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is not prepared to sanction the privilege granted to the Governor by section 56 of the Principal Ordinance, inserted at the instance of the unofficial members, because the privilege has recently been abolished as opportunity offered in those Colonies in which it previously existed.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT.

On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled An Ordinance further to amend the Magistrates and Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1909, was read a first time.

This Bill substitutes a new section for section 26 of the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890, and is introduced at the instance of the Secretary of State.

By sub-section 1 of the new section the Magistrate is empowered to whip youths and also to imprison them only in the cases of simple larceny, assault occasioning actual bodily harm and indecent assault.

By sub-section 2 where the youth is convicted of any offence other than an offence specified in sub-section 1 such youth may be whipped in lieu of any other punishment to which the offender is liable.

Where a youth has been ordered to be whipped in lieu of imprisonment the Magistrate shall also order him to be detained in prison for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours.

OATHS.

The Attorney-General moved and the Colonial Secretary seconded, the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to regulate the Law as to Oaths.

Agreed. This Bill introduces the whole of the Oaths Act, 1909, and section 5 of Oaths Act, 1888.

Section 5 of the Oaths Act, 1888, is the section which allows a witness to take the Scotch form of oath should he so desire.

OFFICIAL SIGNATURES FEES.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Official Signatures Fees Ordinance, 1888.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. Bill read a first time.

Certain licences which were formerly issued by the Colonial Secretary are now issued either by the Colonial Treasurer or by the Captain Superintendent of Police.

It was the practice for the Colonial Secretary, in the case of the transfer of a licence to another person to charge a fee of \$1 for such transfer under the provision of Ordinance of 1888 (Official Signatures Fees Ordinance 1888).

There is no provision in the said Ordinance authorising a fee to be charged for the signature of the Colonial Treasurer and Captain Superintendent of Police.

Superintendent of Police and it is desirable that the amount formerly levied by the Colonial Secretary should now be levied by the Colonial Treasurer and Captain Superintendent of Police respectively.

This is not a new impost.

POSTPONED.

The following Bills were not proceeded with:—
Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Tramway Ordinance, 1902.

JURY LIST 1910.

The Council considered the Jury List for 1910 with closed doors.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council was then adjourned.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee, was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

It was agreed that the following votes be recommended for the approval of the Legislative Council:—

HONORARIUM.

A sum of five hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, honorarium to Mr. L. C. Ross, secretary to the Squalors Board.

BUOYS AND MOORINGS.

A sum of four hundred and eighty-five dollars in aid of the vote, Harbour Master's Department, A.—Harbour Office, Other Charges, repairs to fairway buoys and Stanley's moorings.

CONVEYANCE ALLOWANCE.

A sum of one hundred and seventy-four dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Public Works Department, Other Charges, conveyance allowance to land surveyor.

PERSONAL ALLOWANCE TO ASSESSOR.

A sum of three hundred and forty-three dollars in aid of the vote, Treasury, B.—Office of Assessor of Rates, personal emoluments, personal allowance with exchange compensation to Assessor of Rates.

LAND BAILIFFS.

A sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, E.—Land Registry Office, personal emoluments, New Territories, allowance to five police officers acting as land bailiffs, etc., at \$50 each.

This was all the business.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CHARITABLE BAZAAR.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd February.

The charitable bazaar, which was to have been held for a week from the 22nd instant, for the purpose of raising money towards the funds for the maintenance of the Canton Fong Ping Hospital, is now postponed to the 1st day of the 2nd moon (the 11th of March next).

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of Likin dues in Canton during the last ten days of the 12th moon last, as reported by the Likin officials to the Viceroy, amounted to 70,356,865 taels.

NAVKING EXHIBITION.

The Canton merchants are now busily collecting exhibits to be sent to Nanking for the coming Nanking Commercial Exhibition to be held there this year.

DISBANDED TROOPS.

The local gentry in a body called on Admiral Li-Chun yesterday and suggested to him that, in consideration of the length of the period during which the troops have been trained, and the enormous amount of money spent by the Canton government for these troops, who have since been disbanded, on account of the recent riots, as well as the difficulties of enlisting troops to future, the disbanded troops should be pardoned for their slight and unintentional offence and allowed to take up arms again.

Admiral Li-Chun appeared greatly in favour of the gentry's suggestions and promised to confer with the Viceroy on the subject.

CANTON ARSENAL.

The Canton Arsenal resumed work yesterday after the New Year holidays.

EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birth of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, but owing to State mourning, there was no celebration in this city. The official yamens public institutions and leading firms were, however, closed on that day to the transaction of public business, with only lanterns hanging at their doors in honour of the occasion.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE
"CYCLOPS."

VESSEL SUCCESSFULLY RELOADED.

We are authoritatively informed that telegraphic advice has been received by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire to the effect that the *Cyclops* has been re-loaded. A small quantity of her cargo has been transferred to the Blue Funnel steamer *Dardanus* and *Proclitus* and further particulars as to when cargo may be expected here are expected shortly.

A REUTER'S despatch of the 18th inst. to Straits papers says:—There is a boom in Rubber Shares on the London Stock Exchange, and it is attracting the speculative public. There is an incessant stream of new companies coming out. The prospectus of a new company came out to-day and the capital was subscribed within half an hour. Stockbrokers are working all night over the settlement.

A MAYNAGH correspondent writes to a *Ribson* paper:—There was an interesting gathering at St. Patrick's Institution last week, when the Rev. Bro. Basilian was given a farewell by the united schools. For two and a half years he has been Director, and he has done much for the advancement of the schools. He has been transferred to the Federated Malay States, and Bro. Sylvester, who has just come out from Europe, will be the successor which was thus caused.

THE CHARTERED BANK.

NEW BRANCH OPENED IN THE F.M.S.

The importance and growth of the trade of Negri Sembilan, one of the Federated Malay States, is evidenced by the fact that the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has now opened a branch establishment at Seremban, the capital of the State. The Negri Sembilan is in the centre of the rubber industry, which has been expanding enormously of late years and promises to increase vastly in the immediate future. There are also several tin mines of great value in the neighbourhood and at there is a fine harbour at Seremban and communications are gradually being extended in every direction the foresight of the Chartered Bank in opening a branch institution there is self-evident.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A
BOAT-COOLIE.

THREE MEN CHARGED.

As a result of a quarrel which took place among a number of boat-people at Yau-mai at the end of last month, three men appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, this afternoon, on the capital charge. The charge against the men was originally one of assault but on the application of Inspector Macdonald for leave to amend, the charge was altered to one of murder in the course of the afternoon. Mr. L. d'Almeida prosecuted and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

The facts of the case are that on the day in question, a coolie-boat went alongside the Sam Yik coal godown at Yau-mai. It appears that the boat was not drawn up alongside the wharf as the coolies would have wished and on being asked to comply with their request, the boatmen refused to do so. An altercation ensued during which bamboos were freely used and a blow was inflicted on the head of one of the men which shortly afterwards caused his death.

When the case came on this afternoon, Mr. Almeida said that he had only been instructed to appear for the prosecution at one o'clock. He did not know whether his Worship would grant him an adjournment. He understood that his friend Mr. Gardiner objected.

Mr. Gardiner—I certainly object. The case has been going on for some time.

Mr. Almeida—If no adjournment is granted I wish to withdraw and leave the Police to conduct the prosecution.

His Worship—I don't quite see your position in a murder case.

Mr. Almeida at this stage withdrew from the prosecution.

Dr. Moore, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, stated that the deceased Kwok In was brought to the hospital shortly after eight o'clock on the 30th January last in an unconscious condition. He had a large bruise on the right side of the head. On the following morning, an operation was performed when a large piece of bone was found to be depressed. The bone was dressed but deteriorated succumbed to his injuries twelve hours later. A post-mortem examination was held, when he found that in addition to the bruise on the head there was a mark on the tip of the left shoulder and some scratches on the left hand. The cause of death was fracture of the skull. Questioned by the Magistrate, witness stated that the wound could have been caused by a blow with a bamboo pole.

The case was remanded.

AN ECHO OF THE OCTOBER
TYPHOON.

CAN THE HARBOUR MASTER BE SUED?

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, at the Summary Court this morning, Tang Kam filed a suit against Ki Wan Tak Cheong to recover the sum of \$232.80, being amount due for wages, launch, boat and coals hire in the course of some salvage work to the harbour between Cheung Sha Wan and Yau-mai after the typhoon of October last. Mr. Crowther Smith, of Messrs. d'Almeida and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. M. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was for the defendant.

Mr. Smith stated that the claim was for salvage. The property saved from the harbour was a ship or part of the ship.

His Lordship—You don't say legal salvage?—No, my Lord.

At this point, Mr. Smith referred to the Merchant Shipping Act, which authorised the Harbour Master to direct the raising of a wreck in the harbour. In that case, the plaintiff found what appeared to be a wreck four or five feet above water. He reported the wreck, which was opposite Cheung Sha Wan, to the Harbour Master, who gave him permission to raise the wreck. Proceeding, he submitted that his client under those circumstances had the same power as the Harbour Master to raise the wreck.

His Lordship—I don't see any cause of action.

Mr. Smith said that the worst of it was that there was an admission of liability by the defendant.

Mr. Harris—No, my Lord, there is no admission of liability. We have denied liability right along.

His Lordship (To Mr. Smith)—You see, here is a case before me and on the face of the facts outlined by you, there does not appear to be any cause of action.

I have some doubts myself (Laughter).

Judgment was entered for the defendant with costs.

A MAN was awarded one year's hard labour at the Magistrate's court this morning for returning from banishment. He was further sentenced to be exposed for four hours in the stocks in lieu of one day.

TWO Chinese charged by Mr. John Hastings, solicitor, with obtaining the sum of \$14,000 from him under false pretences again appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, this afternoon. The cross-examination of Mr. G. H. Williams, Official Receiver, was continued and the case remanded.

OPIMUM.

GOVERNMENT ANALYST'S REPORT.

There was laid on the table of the Legislative Council this afternoon a report on Opium: its nature, composition, preparations, and methods of consumption. The report is dated 14th November, 1908, and is by Mr. Frank Brown, F.I.C., F.C.S., Government Analyst. The report reads:

Opium is the milky juice of the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum* or *opium poppy*, obtained by incision and inspissated by spontaneous evaporation.

COMPOSITION.—The following may be taken as the general composition of opium:—

	Per Cent.
Morphine	6 to 15 average 8
Narcotine	4 to 8
Other alkaloids	0.5 to 2
Meconic acid	under 1
Meconic acid	5 to 8 average 4
Peculiar resin & caoutchouc	5 to 10
Fat	1 to 4
Gum & soluble humic acid matters	40 to 50
Insoluble matters and mucus	18 to 20
Ash	4 to 8
Water	8 to 10 average 20

Opium is remarkable for the large number of definite, highly complex, crystalline principles contained in it. Of these about 20 are alkaloids, and chief in abundance and in value is morphine. Next in importance are the alkaloids codeine, thebaine, papaverine, narcotine and narcaine. These have been observed in the following proportions:—

	Per cent.
Codeine	0.02 to 0.4
Thebaine	0.15 to 1.0
Papaverine	1.0
Narcotine	4 to 8
Narcaine	0.02 to 0.7

It will be seen from what follows that these five alkaloids occur in such small proportion, that they modify but little the action of the morphine when opium is taken.

Morphine exists in opium in combination with sulphuric and meconic acids. It crystallises in transparent, colourless, trimetric prisms. At or above 200° C. morphine partially volatilises, melts, and turns brown, becoming carbonised at a somewhat higher temperature. It is inodorous, has a persistent bitter taste, and is a powerful narcotic poison. The poisonous effects of opium are essentially due to morphine contained in it, and the symptoms produced by opium differ but little from those consequent on the administration of pure morphine. It is nearly insoluble in cold water, but dissolves readily in dilute acids to form salts.

The dose of opium according to the British Pharmacopoeia is from one-half to two grains, and of morphine from one-tenth to half a grain.

VARIETIES.

The chief are Turkey, Smyrna or Constantinople opium, Patna, Benares, Malwa or Indian opium, Persian, Egyptian, and Kutchi-chou, Yau-nan, and Su-chuan, or Chinese opium. Very rich opium can also be prepared in Greece, Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, England and Sweden.

The following table shows the nature of some of these varieties:—

Kind of Opium.	Morphine.	Hot water extract.	Cold water extract.
Smyrna 12 to 16	64	—	12.5
Patna 6	63	—	26
Benares 6	66	—	28
Malwa 6	—	60	14
Persian 10 to 11	(varies) 68	—	14
Kutchi-chou 4	—	48	25
Yau-nan 9	—	59	30
Su-chuan 10	—	56	38
Egyptian 7	65	—	15

In Appendices A, to C, will be found more complete details of the composition of Indian and Chinese opiums. About 400,000 chests of Chinese opium are consumed annually in China, while the consumption of the foreign variety (mostly Indian) is from 40,000 to 50,000 chests.

PREPARATION AND METHODS OF CONSUMPTION.

Opium in various forms is official in all the pharmacopoeias of the world. In Appendix D will be found a list of those preparations appearing in the British Pharmacopoeia. In addition to these, in England, a large quantity of opium is consumed in patent medicines, such as cough mixtures, chlorodyne, and such like remedies. In European countries the use of opium and its preparations is chiefly medicinal. In East there are but few preparations, opium water, wine, pills, morphine for injection, and smoking opium, each of which together with its uses will be treated in detail and opium in its raw condition will be first considered.

1. RAW OPIMUM.

The consumption of raw opium is a very ancient practice among Eastern nations. In the *British Medical Journal* for 1894, January 13 and 20, will be found a digest of the evidence collected from 100 Indian medical officers, from which it appears that raw opium is taken habitually by a very large number of the population throughout India, those who are accustomed to the drug taking it in quantities of from 10 to 20 grains in the 24 hours. So long as this amount is not exceeded they do not appear to suffer ill-health or any injurious effect. It is entirely unknown what quantity of an opiate should be considered a poisonous dose for an opium-eater. In the *New York Medical Record*, xii 239, is mentioned the case of a former officer in the English army, who at the age of 112 was still living in New York and had been an opium habituate for 70 years, and at one time his daily consumption of the drug was 30 grains. Though undoubtedly perilous, when indulged in by persons merely for the sake of intoxication, its effects seem to be greatly modified when taken by those accustomed to undergo great fatigue. Those interested on the point should read the views in Appendix E, of Dr. William Morris, late Surgeon-General, Bombay.

Appendix F gives also a recent view of the subject.

2. OPIMUM WATER.

In India among the Rajputs, infused opium has long been the drink both of reconciliation and of ordinary greeting. On a birthday, when all the chiefs convene to congratulate their brother, the large cup is brought forth, a lump of opium is put therein, upon which water is poured, and by the aid of a stick, a solution is made, to which each helps his neighbour, not with a glass, but with the hollow of his hand held to his mouth. The infusion will contain all or nearly all of the morphine of the opium.

3. OPIMUM WINE.

This is sold in Hongkong under the name of Anti-opium wine. It is recommended as a remedy or cure for opium smokers. Two samples consisted of samshu or Chinese wine and contained bitter and flavouring substance and .09 and .15 per cent. of opium, to which last all the effect of such wines is due. The strength depends entirely on the whim of the vendor, there being no fixed formula.

4. OPIMUM PILLS.

These also are sold as Anti-opium remedies. They are sometimes recommended in a circular accompanying the bottle, to be preferable to opium smoking as an effect is quickly produced, and moreover, that they can be carried and taken secretly. Appendix G shows the nature of such pills and how variable is their strength. The most popular pill is one containing the most of opium. An attempt was made by a vendor to put on the market one containing 2 of a grain of morphine, in each pill, but the provisions of the Prepared Opium Amendment Ordinance effectually prevented its sale. However, these pills are very cheap so that they are within the reach of the poorest, and those better off can buy them to an almost unlimited extent, so that their sale instead of the much more expensive and very much weaker smoking opium is likely to do considerable harm in fostering the opium habit.

5. MORPHINE INJECTION.

This practice is very injurious as not only are solutions of uncertain strength used, but dirty hypodermic syringes are constantly employed. These are made usually of bamboo or metal. They are frequently very rough in design and the needle is fastened into most by means of lead. Probably the needle after insertion in one person is put directly into another. The employment of this method was stamped out by Ordinance in 1893. The practice of morphine injection was very popular on account of its cheapness.

6. SMOKING OPIMUM OR CHANDOO.

This preparation is used solely for smoking purposes. Much care is exercised in making it so that its consistency, aroma and flavour when smoked may vary as little as possible. Any kind of opium can be used; but the variety which commands itself more particularly to the opium boiler and smoker is the Indian. This is remarkably uniform in composition, always a recommendation to the Chinese who cannot be troubled with the extra care that opium of uncertain quality require. Chinese opium being carefully prepared and of dubious quality cannot yield an esteemed smoking product. A high percentage of morphine in the opium is no recommendation, in fact, nearly all smoking extract of the best quality is prepared from opium with a low morphine content. The reason for this disregard of the morphine proportion will be seen when the chemistry of opium smoke is considered. Appendix H gives particulars of an opium smoking apparatus and manner of smoking, and Appendix I shows with what care the well known extract is prepared. By the student of the subject the table below should be carefully studied. Particulars are first given of the composition of opium extract. The ashes from the pipe from the smoking are known as *opium dross* and in quantity the amount obtained is about one half the quantity of extract smoked. This residue is converted into *dross opium extract* after it has been mixed with about an equal weight of *hal lin* or *dross* from dross opium extract, and boiling out, and preparing in the manner already indicated. The ash of *hal lin* consists almost entirely of sodium and potassium sulphates and a little phosphate. The proportion of morphine in the first dross from opium extract is noteworthy as it shows what a very small quantity of morphine is carried away in the smoking. The results are expressed as percentages in the undried substances.

Opium extract.	First dross from opium extract.	Dross opium extract.	Dross from opium extract.
Water	85.95	8.33	5.71
Ash	4.96	9.35	54.40
Morphine	8.98	7.93	2.30
Soluble in hot water	47.90	—	80.75
Yield of dross	10.00	—	51.00

CHEMISTRY OF OPIMUM SMOKE.

The celebrated French chemist Henri Moissan made a number of experiments in connection with this subject. His treatise is given in Appendix J. He placed about one and a half ounces of opium extract in a retort, through which air could be drawn, and so fitted that the products formed at various temperatures could be collected and examined. He had determined previously that the temperature at which a smoker dried the chandoo immediately before use was 240° C., and at which he smoked it, was about 350° C. He found from his experiments with chandoo of the best quality, that at a temperature not exceeding 350° C. the quality of substance carried over in the smoke was excessively small and consisted of a small quantity of fragrant oil and a small quantity of morphine, which was probably carried forward by the water vapour. That this amount of morphine was extremely minute may be inferred from his statements in his paper, and from the fact that no record is made of its weight, probably because the amount was too small to be determined. With chandoo of indifferent quality he separated, at a temperature of 250° C. to 350° C., various products the chief of which were: pyrolysins, acetone, hydrocyanic acid and pyridine bases together with a little morphine. All the last mentioned substances if taken in considerable quantities would be injurious to health, just as in the same way the pyridine and homologues, nicotine and its decomposition products, and the etheral oil, all formed during the combustion of tobacco, are concluded to be poisonous. The amount of morphine from this second quality extract such as dross opium extract must for scientific reasons be even less than from chandoo. The temperature at which the former commences to burn is higher than with the latter, also, as made in Hongkong, it invariably contains much less water (see table); consequently the morphine is much more likely to be decomposed by heat than to be carried into the pipe by water vapour.

Moissan says that the smokers of best chandoo seem to be capable of living to a great age, and of keeping in as good health as the greater number of tobacco smokers who do not smoke pipe or cigar to excess. With regard to smokers of chandoo of inferior quality his opinion is not so favourable. He compares the two classes of smokers, the one to the moderate drinker of good alcohol, the other to consumers addicted to absinthe. However, in the East the smokers of such second quality chandoo are the hardest working of any, and it seems to be impossible for any employer of labour to distinguish by any difference in physique, capacity for work, or in behaviour, the smokers from the non-smokers. This opium smoking cooie is probably as reliable a workman as any in the world. Opium smokers, both Asiatic and European, describe the taste of the smoke as mild and aromatic. There is no bitterness and this is of considerable importance as first pointed out by McCallum (*Pharmaceutical Journal*, July 14, 1883). If two or three grains of a morphine salt be boiled in water, so bitter is the substance, that it can be tasted in the air by a delicate palate at a distance of several feet. Yet the amount of morphine so volatilised is extremely minute. Therefore the amount of morphine that is taken in by ordinary opium smokers must be an almost negligible quantity. The innocuous nature of the smoke is further shown by the fact that many European gentlemen have smoked comparatively large quantities at a sitting, without experiencing any marked sensations (McCallum in *Journal* quoted). In order to understand this subject fully and fairly it is desirable to consider the habit of an ordinary cooling cooie accustomed to taking opium. Immediately after his first meal in early morning he will repair to an opium divan and will smoke several pipes. As soon as he is finished he is ready to undertake his arduous labours for the day. In the evening, after his meal, he again repairs to the divan to smoke a few more pipes, after he leaves and goes to his lodging house, seemingly much refreshed by this indulgence. At 12 midnight all visitors at divans must leave and they do so just as they would any eating house. There is no such thing as a man being unable to move on account of narcotism. Although members of smokers must be going home in the streets at about midnight residents of Hongkong of many years' standing affirm that they have never seen at that hour a Chinese under the influence of opium or of any other stimulant. The scientific facts therefore seem quite in accordance with the usual text-book statement: "In any case, opium smoking seems to injure the health of Asiatics but little" (Dr. Wynter Blyth: *Poisons*, p. 305).

GENERAL CONCLUSION OF THE METHODS OF TAKING OPIMUM.

Of the six, it would seem that by far the least injurious of all methods is that of smoking. By this last, only a very small part of the morphine in opium is taken into the system, and even when a comparatively large quantity is burnt the morphine taken internally is excessively minute. The eating and drinking of opium, and of opium wine, the taking of opium pills, and the administration of morphine by injection, are likely to set up the opium habit or craving, and as far as possible facilities for these methods of taking the stimulant should be restricted. Excess in smoking, like excess in any other kind, is also to be discontinued, but this is in great measure guarded against by the high price of the drug, which for most people ensures its consumption in moderate quantity. But there should be a limit even to the cost of chandoo, for if prohibitive, smokers will resort to the other extremely cheap and admittedly more harmful methods of taking opium, or to cocaine—the very worst form of narcotic indulgence.

THE ADMINISTRATION ACTION.

ADJOURNED THROUGH WITNESS' ILLNESS.

Before Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., Acting Chief Justice, at the Supreme Court this morning, the case was again mentioned in which Li Chok Hing brought an action against Li Pui Choi, alias Li Shik Pang, alias Li Hing Wai, in which plaintiff is seeking for an account of the estate of his deceased father Li Kin Choi. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., and Mr. Eidon-Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Bayliss and Morrell, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. M. W. Siede, assisted by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. A. C. Holbrow, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, was for the defendant.

Sir Henry Berkeley stated that when the Court rose on the last occasion, the cross-examination of a certain witness was proceeding. They were now in receipt of a letter from him saying he was indisposed and was unable to appear, but that he would probably be in the Colony to-morrow. In those circumstances it was impossible for his friend to proceed with witness' cross-examination. He was entirely in his Lordship's hands and also in the hands of the other side. He was willing to acquiesce to an adjournment.

His Lordship—I am in your hands, Sir Henry. For my part, I wish to expedite the case as much as possible. What are your views, Mr. Siede?

My Lord, it is impossible under the circumstances to call another witness in the middle of the last witness' cross-examination for obvious reasons.

The case was adjourned.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BILL OF EXCHANGE No. 5445 dated the 24th November, 1909, drawn by the Hsu Tak Bank of Shanghai, China, on the Hsu Tak Bank of Canton, China, for \$10,000.00 (Foreign Dollars) payable 10 days after sight has been LOST and a New Bill of Exchange No. 548 dated the 27th November, 1909, for a similar amount payable one day after sight in lieu of it has since been issued and duly honoured and that no transaction taking place under such original Bill of Exchange No. 5445 will be recognised by the undersigned or by any of the parties to such Bill.

Dated the 24th February, 1910.
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED. [203]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Registrar, Supreme Court, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1910, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street, the late Mr. ERICH GEORG, Comprising:—

A Quantity of VALUABLE BOOKS, FURNITURE, CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO
A Quantity of MASONIC REGALIA.

Terms:—As Usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers, Hongkong, 24th February, 1910. [205]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFFEN, RABAU, SAMARAI, BRISBANE and SYDNEY.

THE Steamship "PRINZ-WALDEMAR," Captain F. Isacke, (ready to load on Thursday) will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at 6 P.M. instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOHRS & Co., General Agents, Hongkong, 24th February, 1910. [7]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENGLOE," FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd prox., will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th prox., or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd prox., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 24th February, 1910. [206]

Events Coming.

Friday, 25th February.
Geo. P. Lamont, Auction sale of Furniture, 13, Austin Avenue (Kowloon) 2.45 p.m.

Saturday, 26th February.
Geo. P. Lamont, Auction sale of Furniture, at 4, Lochiel Terrace, (Kowloon) 11 a.m.
China and Manila Steamship Company, Annual Meeting, at the Offices of Shewan Tomes & Co., Noon.

National Bank of China, Limited, Annual Meeting, at Noon.
National Bank of China, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, 12.30 p.m.
Hongkong Ice Company Limited, Annual Meeting, at the Offices of the General Managers, 12.30 p.m.

Geo. P. Lamont, Auction sale of Furniture, at 9, Macdonnell Road, 2.30 p.m.
Phoenix Club Smoking Concert, 9 p.m.
Theatre Royal, Mignon de Beville "Bare Foot Dancer," 9.30 p.m.

Monday, 28th February.
Geo. P. Lamont, Auction sale of Furniture, 5 Lochiel Terrace, (Kowloon), 2.45 p.m.

Tuesday, 1st March.
Organ Recital, at St. John's Cathedral, 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, 5th March.
Canton Regatta.
Buffs Regimental Race Meeting, Race Course.

Wednesday, 9th March.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., Annual Meeting, at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 12 o'clock Noon.

Thursday, 10th March.
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited, Annual Meeting, at 3, Queen's Road Central, Noon.

Saturday, 12th March.
Hongkong Regatta.
Boat "Bill Lewis" or "Battling Simms," City Hall.

To-day's Advertisements.

TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1910. [204]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "PRINZESS ALICE,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being loaded and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd of March will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd of March, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 6th of March, 1910, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOHRS & Co., General Agents, Hongkong, 13th February, 1910. [7]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "HAKATA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Coke, Scrap Iron or other similar loaded goods are to be taken immediate delivery ex ship; otherwise they will be landed into the same Company's Godowns at owner's risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd March will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Hongkong, 24th February, 1910. [5]

SALON-CINEMA THEATRE,

WYNDHAM (FLOWER) STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG

Mr. CARL WALLNER, Whistler and Comedian.

MISS ADA KING AND MISS RUBY CRYSTAL

IN THEIR NEW REPERTOIRE.

EXCELLENT FILMS, ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE, DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, COMPLETE CHANGE TWICE A WEEK, MONDAY and FRIDAY, DAILY TWO PERFORMANCES. First commences: 8.30 half-price. Second commences 9.15.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY and SUNDAY 4 p.m. Half-price. Hongkong, 19th February, 1910. [16]

MARTELL'S BRANDY.

THE MOST RENOWNED AND RELIABLE COGNAC BRANDY IN THE WORLD.

Used by Connoisseurs, the Medical Profession and Hospitals in preference to other Brandy.

Messrs. Martell & Co. are the Pioneer and leading Cognac Growers and Distillers in the World.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO., LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

12, Queen's Road.

Telephone 131. Hongkong, 9th February, 1910.

Telephone 131. Hongkong, 9th February, 1910.

Telephone 131. Hongkong, 9th February, 1910.

Telephone 131. Hongkong, 9th February, 1910.

Telephone 131. Hongkong, 9th February, 1910.

Telephone 131. Hongkong, 9th February, 1910.

Telephone 131. Hongkong, 9th February, 1910.

Telephone 131. Hongkong, 9th February, 1910.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	110,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$2,001,819	{ Interim of £2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/9 = \$22.72	4 %	{ \$95 sellers London £90.10
National Bank of China, Limited	96,925	7	6	{ £4,000 \$10,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 2/6) for 1909	...	\$73 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	none	\$10 for 1908	7 %	\$150 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Ltd.	10,000	15	65	{ Tls. 221,000 Tls. 221,000 Tls. 221,000	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	...	Tls. 123 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ £1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1,464,902	{ Final of \$17 making \$17 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$910
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$707,617	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 %	\$530 buyers
FIRE.								
China Fire Insurance Company,	70,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 %	\$118 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited ..	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$365 sellers
SHIPPING.								
Obloo and Manila Steamship Company, Limited ..	30,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$7,000 \$7,000 \$7,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	...	\$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	NIL	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$52 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$7,000 \$7,000 \$7,000	\$10,166	Final of \$12 for account 1910	7 1/2 %	\$504 ex div. s.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £10,000 £10,000	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3. 1 1/4	...	\$63 buyers
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £10,000 £10,000	£13,755	{ 3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (comp. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	...	78/- buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000	£61,817	{ \$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 %	\$26
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$3,121	{ \$0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	3 1/2 %	\$144
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	Dr. \$5,758	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$165 buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$1	\$100	{ \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000	Dr. \$125,891	\$3 for 1897	...	\$30 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,102	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	...	Tls. 480 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	Pa. 1	{ £175,000 £175,000 £175,000	£1,481	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	7 %	Tls. 184 sellers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	£10	{ £1,000 £1,000 £1,000	none	First year	...	Pa. 10 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	50,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000 £1,000 £1,000	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$6
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$18,000 \$18,000 \$18,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$55	\$50	{ \$330,000 \$330,000 \$330,000	\$30,102	None	...	\$65 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	\$13,755	Interim of \$14 for account 1909	...	\$60 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 60,000 Tls. 60,000 Tls. 60,000	Tls. 6,361	Interim of Tls. 24 for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tls. 83 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	30,000	Tls. 1	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 121,000 Tls. 121,000 Tls. 121,000	Tls. 21,818	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1908	7 %	Tls. 120 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 103 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$751,875 \$751,875 \$751,875	\$24,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue { Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	...	\$16 buyers \$90 buyers \$70 new buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	11,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$55,000 \$55,000 \$55,000	\$19,272	Interim of 3/- for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$94 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	\$10	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000	\$27,911	45 cents for 1909	7 1/2 %	\$74 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$1	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	\$5,471	\$2 for 1909	5 %	\$26 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	\$2,9	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 117 1/2 s.
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,523,045 Tls. 1,523,045 Tls. 1,523,045	Tls. 142,404	Final of 11.80 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$421
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$625,000 \$625,000 \$625,000	\$1,958	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 130 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000	Tls. 12,991	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	...	\$6 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$9,553	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 31.9.05	...	Tls. 63
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	...	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 375
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 31,172	15 % per share for 1908	10 %	\$10
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,504	12/6	12/6	{ £1,500 £1,500 £1,500	£648	\$1.20 for 1908	...	\$11 sellers
China-Borneo Agency, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$720,000 \$720,000 \$720,000	\$91,138	50 cents for year ending 28.2.06	...	\$64
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	\$1,407	80 cents for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$84 sellers
Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000	\$1,891	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	8 1/2 %	\$17 b. & m.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$3,756	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909	10 %	\$74 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	\$3,756	8 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$12
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000	\$5,195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 %	\$204 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000	\$7610	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	10 1/2 %	\$175 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	\$790	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$214 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$10	{ \$125,000 \$125,000 \$125,000	\$16,682	4th interim of Tls. 12 1/2 for 1909	...	Tls. 1,030 s.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	\$	80 cents on fully paid shares and 80 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 1/2 %	\$133 sellers
Matichappi for Mja, Bosch on Landbouwer plaatje in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 547,500 Tls. 547,500	\$1,404	None	3 %	\$130 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	Pa. 18,640	None	...	\$10 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	Tls. 14,810	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 150 s.
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000	Dr. \$31,096	None	7 %	\$224 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 600,000 Tls. 600,000 Tls. 600,000	\$63	40 cents for year ending 31.10.09	5 %	\$10 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	\$172	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6 1/2 %	\$74 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$7 sellers
Union Waterboard Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	\$781	{ Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1909	...	\$3 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	...	Interim of 6d. for account 1909	...	7/-
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$90,000 \$90,000 \$90,000	...	45 % interim for 1909	...	26/-
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$105,000 \$105,000 \$105,000	...	26 for 1909	...	\$145
RUBBERS.								
Allagar Rubber Estates	750,000	2/3	2/-	{ none none none	none	None	...	140/-
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid).	1,500,000	2/-	2/-	{ none none none	none	None	...	140/-
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000	\$11,05	None	...	127/6 buyers
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited	12,650	\$10	\$10	{ \$126,500 \$126,500 \$126,500	£2,120	None	...	nominal
Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co.	110,000	£1	£1	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal
Golconda Malay Rubber Co.	80,000	£1	£1	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal
Hilghland & Lowland Para. Rubber Co. (fully paid).	181,454	£1	£1	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal
Do. (contributory)	123,545	£1	£1	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal
Kamuning (Perak) Rubber Tin & Co.	950,000	£1	£1	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal
Do. A Shares	...	£1	£1	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal
Do. B Shares	...	£1	£1	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	105,000	£1	£1	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	900,000	£1	£1	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal
Do. (7 1/2 % pref.)	100,000	£1	£1	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal
Ledbury Rubber Estates, Limited	6,000	£1	£1	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal
Do. (contributory)	40,000	£1	£1	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal
Sagga Rubber Company, Limited	20,000	£1	£1	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal
Sandycroft Rubber Company	10,000	£1	£1	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal
Sekong Rubber Company, Limited	80,000	£1	£1	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal
Shelford Rubber Estate, Limited	10,000	£1	£1	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal
Singapore & Johore Rubber Company, Limited ..	2,500	\$100	\$100	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal
Singai Choh. Rubber Estate Company, Limited ..	45,000	£1	£1	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal
Singai Kapar Rubber Company	110,000	£1	£1	{ none none none	none	None	...	nominal

Printed and Published by JOHN PEDRO BRAGA for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, 21 & 23, Market Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

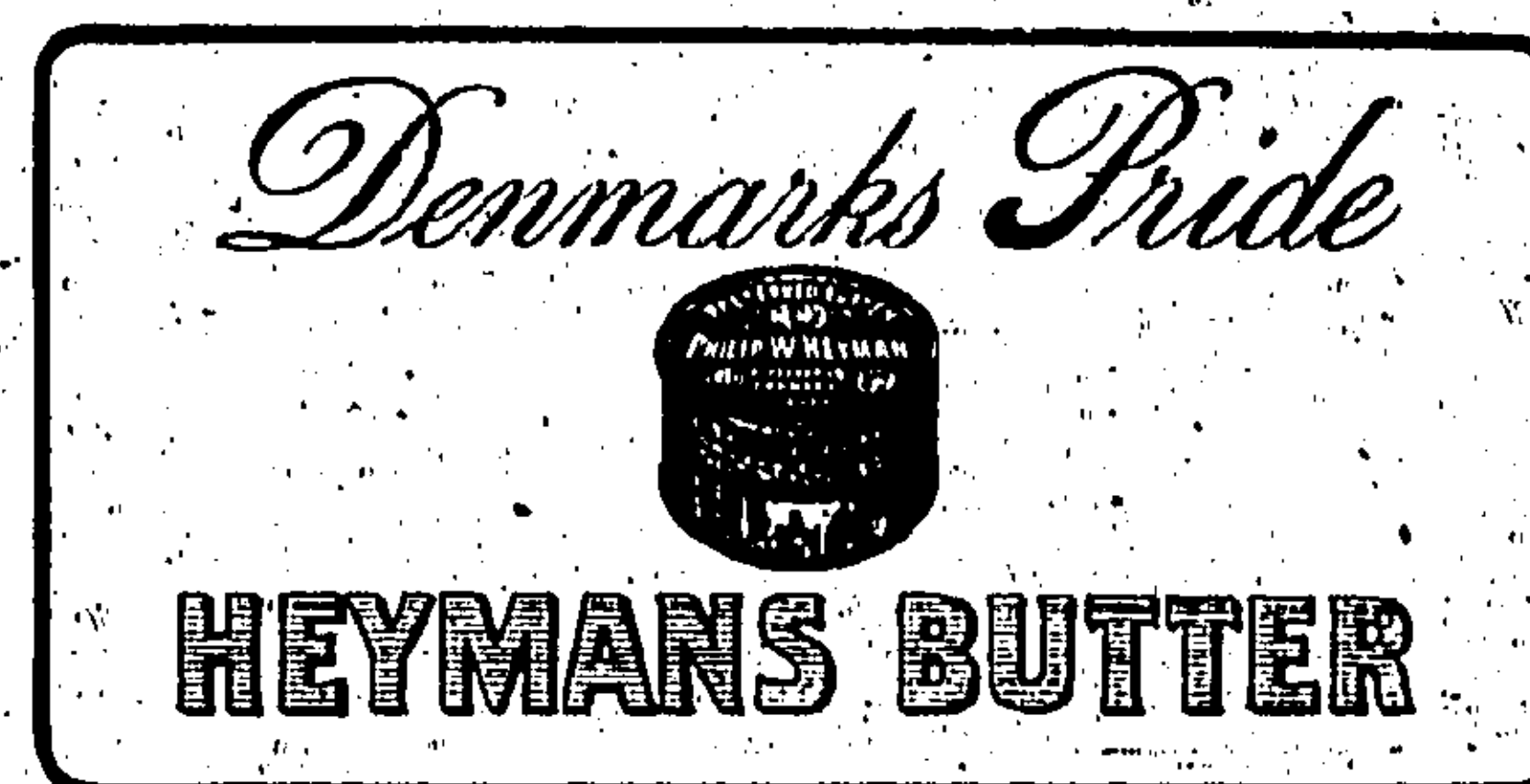
High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Végueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO., AGENTS.



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

49

REGRET

You will NEVER if you

VISIT

MOHIDEEN & THAHA,

in

D'AGUILAR STREET,

the

NEW JEWELLERS AND DEALERS

in

CEYLON PRECIOUS

STONES

of every description, and

other GEMS.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1909.

OSMAN & GASUM, NEW BICYCLES

1 & 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast-Port Orders carefully

executed

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING